


Ministry of Foreign Affairs

# Overview of main development results in Bangladesh in 2014

## Summary Multi Annual Strategic Plan (MASP)

The Netherlands' development cooperation with Bangladesh helps improve the living conditions of the poor, particularly in three areas: water, sexual and reproductive health and rights, and food security. Bangladeshi-Dutch relations are in transition from an effective aid relationship to a responsible trade relationship. Planned contributions and activities will align with national policy and development plans. The Netherlands seeks to link development cooperation activities with efforts and investments by the Dutch private sector. Labour conditions in the ready-made garments (RMG) sector are a priority issue. The Netherlands will continue to foster gender equality in all its programmes.

### Priority themes

- Water
- Sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR)
- Food security

### Embassy contribution to changes at country level

- (Water) A number of programmes started in the water sector in 2013 and are now well underway. The Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 effectively started in 2014 and made good progress. Baselines, policies, scenarios and the vision for the plan were initiated with Dutch support.
- (Water) An additional 397,000 people have gained access to safe drinking water, and an additional 904,000 to an improved latrine. 16.3 million people are benefiting from various hygiene promotion campaigns.
- (Food security) To tackle the complex and interlinked causes of undernutrition, focus is on increasing income & employment, improving dietary diversity, awareness & access to safe food, sanitation & hand-washing practices and dissemination of child feeding information through community nutrition volunteers.
- (Food security) Growth in agricultural GDP is slow, as it is still dominated by rice. The programme concentrates on increasing production of and trade in nutritious, high-value products in the livestock, fisheries & horticulture sectors, which will contribute to growth, income and food diversity.
- (SRHR) 145,000 young people (10-24) in and out of school have been reached with information on sexuality, HIV, sexually transmitted infections, pregnancy and contraceptives in six Dutch projects.
- (SRHR) 116,000 community and local leaders in four Dutch projects have denounced child marriage.

### Clarifications of results achieved

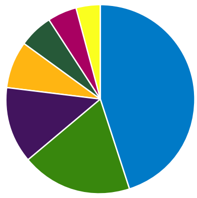
Some projects experienced delays in 2013 because of security issues, bureaucracy and lack of government engagement. The political situation improved in 2014 and delayed projects could start. So far most projects are on track.

### Implications for planning

MASP implementation will continue as planned, with a focus on consolidation. Several new activities are in the pipeline. It is important to concentrate on learning lessons, dissemination, policy dialogue and focused engagement with the private sector.

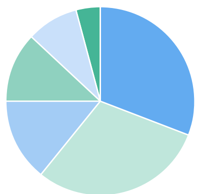
### Expenditures 2014 per theme

*Total expenditure Embassy €52,849,000*



- Water 45%
- Food security 19%
- SRHR 13%
- Education 8%
- Private sector development 6%
- Women's rights 5%
- Security and rule of law 4%

### Expenditures 2014 per channel



- NGO 31%
- Multilateral 30%
- PPP and network 14%
- Government 12%
- Research 9%
- Private sector 4%

### Developments in Bangladesh

Legend: On track / Progress, but not on track / No progress

| Development | Status |
| --- | --- |
| Improved river basin management and safe deltas | On track |
| More people with access to, and using, improved water sources, sanitation facilities and hygiene education | On track |
| Decreased undernourishment among all age groups through increased income and employment | Progress, but not on track |
| Higher agricultural GDP | Progress, but not on track |
| More young people (aged 10-24) with comprehensive knowledge of SRHR issues | On track |
| Greater respect for the sexual and reproductive rights of people who are denied these rights | On track |